

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 65—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 245. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,
Is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cherson to Wilkesboro, stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro, N. C. May 30. 1828.—84t.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, *vs.* PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Harriet Steward.

In this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Sam. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, Clk.

3mt247

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, *vs.* Petition for Divorce.

Eleanor Pressly.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, *vs.* Petition for Divorce.

Samuel Armstrong.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, *vs.* Petition for Divorce.

Susannah Sharpe.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

BEES WAX.

1000 lbs. of the first quality of Bees Wax wanted; for which a liberal price will be given in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store. AUSTIN & BURNS. Salisbury, August 4, 1829.—244t.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, &c., of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

Have now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,
Do. " Cassimeres,
Lastings and Circassians,
5-4 French Bombazines,
Bombazets,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Union Drill,
Brown French Drilling,
English mix'd Do.
Blk striped Satin,
4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown
Sheetings,
" " do. Bleached,
Superior Cotton Shirtings,
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick,
3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks,
Russia Sheetings and Drillings,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Very fine Irish Linens,
A great variety of Calicoes,
Linen Cambrics,
Long Lawns,
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin,
4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno,
Fine Swiss Muslin,
Jackonet and Mull Muslin,
White bordered Cravats,
Do. " Swiss,
Do. " Italian, (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Gros De Ete Robes,
Col'd Gros De Nap.
Batisse Dresses,
Italian and China Silks,
Silk Shawls and Hk's.
White and Black Silk Stockings,
Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of
Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery;
Boots and Shoes; Leghorns;
Whips; Canes; Umbrella's;
Snuff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware;
An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

—ALSO—

An assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS.
All of which they offer low, for cash, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54t.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, *vs.* Petition for Divorce.

Deborah Raper.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY. Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberts, *vs.* PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Margaret Roberts.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY. Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM, *vs.* Petition for Divorce.

PHILIP CHITTIM.

WHEREAS a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore Ordered by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States. LAW. HENDERSON.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Asher Lyon, *vs.* PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Lucinda Lyon.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY. Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Lawyers failing.—We learn from the papers that about half a dozen lawyers have failed in Philadelphia. This, so far from being an indication of "hard times," should be considered a proof that all other kinds of business are in a thriving condition.



THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of Goods, as regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

**Cheapest and most fashionable
GOODS**

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for CASH, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, July 6, 1829. 3mt253.

To the Printers of the U. States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportionate reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment \$2, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a Discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Pearl, per lb. \$1 40 English, \$0 36 Nonpareil, 0 90 Great Primer, 0 34 Minion, 0 70 Double Pica, 0 32 Brevier, 0 56 Do. Great Primer, 0 32 Bourgeois, 0 46 Large letter, Long Primer, 0 40 plain, Small Pica, 0 38 Scabbards and Pica, 0 36 Quotations, 0 30

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionately reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 8. 345.

State of North-Carolina,

MACON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1829.

Jesse R. Siler, *vs.* Original Attachment, Levied John J. Posey & on Goods and Chattels. Je se Clemmons.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court-House in Franklin, on the Monday preceding the last Monday in September next, then and there to plead, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be taken against them by default, and execution will go accordingly.

Test. N. B. HYATT, C. M. C.

6t247....pr. adv. \$2.50.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, *vs.* PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Edward Buckner.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will

alone, 165 persons died within two days according to official reports, 300 families were under quarantine, and both the military and inhabitants sought their salvation in flight, which increases the danger, as the contagion is thereby spread on all sides to such a degree, that about 12,000 individuals lay sick in Wallachia. Internments take place secretly every night, and it is strictly forbidden to converse about the plague. Even the elements seem to participate in the struggle.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, three severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Bucharest, one of which lasted a minute and a half, during which the floods of the Danube damaged everything on both sides of the river, and involved both friends and enemies in destruction. The attention of Count Diebitsch continues to be directed to Silistria; he lately made a considerable corps cross the Danube near Hirsova, to advance it against that fortress, but it was prevented by an opposing body of Turks, who compelled it to retreat. An engagement is also spoken of on the Danube, near Silistria, in which the Turks are said to have lost 300 men. Count Pahlen proceeded on the 5th, in great haste, to the corps stationed before the fortress. Gen. Kesseloe, likewise left Bucharest for Krajowa in little Wallachia. At Kalarash the number in the military lazaretto is every moment increasing, and even the smallest cottages of the peasants are appropriated for this purpose.

Little belief attaches in the city to the accounts in the *Prussian State Gazette* of the success of the Russian army before Silistria, which are also at variance with information contained in letters of the 23d ult. received this morning from Vienna. In these a different version is given of that engagement with the Turks which is described in the account first referred to as having taken place in the attempt to form the reinvestment of Silistria. If the least dependence is to be placed on the Vienna letters, the advantage then gained had cost the Russian army extremely dear.

They state, that the circumstance which brought on the action was the determination of the Turkish General to throw succors and provisions, if possible, into Silistria, previous to its investment by the Russians. For this purpose a suitable number of men, with 1500 head of cattle, were collected, and they all succeeded in getting into Silistria during the action, which was most obstinately fought on the part of the Turks. The loss of the Russians was very severe no less, according to the Vienna letters, than 3,000 in killed and wounded; and a great proportion of officers, it is further affirmed, fell in the action. To the Turks the event is considered as little less important than a victory, both on account of the diminution the Russian force has sustained, and its having enabled them to throw succors into Silistria, and thus to lengthen the probable period of the siege.—*Times*.

We have received a letter from our own correspondent, informing us that on the 8th ult. the garrisons of Rudschuck and Giurjevo attacked the Russians before these places, and a very severe engagement took place, without any decisive success on either side. One hundred wagons of wounded Russians were sent to Bucharest. Our correspondent also corroborates the account of a Russian corps which had crossed the Danube, near Hirsova, having been attacked and defeated by the Turks; 2,600 wounded Russians were sent to Braillou and Gallaez. He adds that some serious events have taken place on the shores of the Black Sea, but that all persons coming from that quarter are strictly prohibited from speaking upon military or political events. It is supposed that the Russian General will leave about 25,000 men before Silistria, and advance with 50,000 men into Servia, which has not, as yet, felt the miseries of war. This movement is described by our correspondent to be necessary, the Principalities and Bessarabia having been totally exhausted.—*Courier*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS....JUNE 1.

Sir James Mackintosh moved that that part of the King's speech to Parliament, at the close of the last session and the opening of this, with respect to our relations with Portugal, he entered as read. This being done, the right honourable gentleman proceeded with his motion at considerable length, and after a review of the state of Portugal, and its claims to a legitimate government, concluded by drawing a forcible picture of the horrors to which it had been subjected by the usurpation of Don Miguel. He moved for all papers and documents relating to our conduct in respect to Portugal. This motion having been read,

Mr. Peel said that the powerful and feeling address of the right hon. gentleman should not withdraw the house from that with which it was more immediately concerned—the calm and dispassionate consideration of those principles upon which the public policy ought to have been, and has been, founded with respect to the Kingdom of Portugal. He deprecated war, not from any diffidence in the abilities of the country to imitate its former glorious proceedings, but that he

considered himself charged with a responsibility which made him act no unworthy part when he wished for the continuance of peace. He trusted he would be able to satisfy the house that the course which his Majesty's ministers had pursued, in respect to Portugal, was not only in accordance with the strict engagements of treaty, but in conformity with any moral obligations which we might have incurred.

The right hon. gentleman then entered into a most elaborate detail of our engagements with Portugal, and said that as England had not advised the giving of the Portuguese constitution, she could not now be responsible for it. With respect to Don Miguel, it was not his duty to vindicate his conduct. His private crimes and vices formed a question for the consideration of the people of Portugal alone; for if such a question were suffered to enter our general system of policy, public peace could not long be preserved. The only question then was, were we called upon to undertake the conquest of Portugal alone, for the sole purpose of asserting the rights of Donna Maria da Gloria? There were only two courses open to us—either to observe a strict neutrality, or to undertake the conquest of Portugal for the young Queen, if it would be of no avail to give advice, without being determined to have it followed.

England must then become principal in a war which did not concern her, for there was nothing that called upon her to force upon a reluctant people a sovereign whom they were not willing to accept. Don Miguel was now at last King of Portugal *de facto*, and he considered that the country would be acting imprudently, and without regard to its true policy, in attempting to displace him. The right hon. gentleman then entered into vindication of the conduct of government respecting the measures pursued towards the refugees in their attempt to land at Terceira; and concluded by saying, that if the right hon. gentleman would confine himself to the terms on the notice paper, he should have no objection to let him have every paper connected with the communications, which would not interfere with the pending negotiations between the two countries.

Mr. Brougham followed Mr. Peel, and said, that notwithstanding the conduct of the mean and detested tyrant that was now dominant in Portugal, still he allowed we were not bound to hurry the country into any measure detrimental to its peace, except that we held the tyrant as an usurper, and recognized Donna Maria as rightful Queen of the country. We should not interfere with the internal divisions of Portugal, but we should see that he did not overstep the boundaries of the country of his rule. These he did overstep, in respect to the island of Terceira, which acknowledged the authority of Donna Maria, and we respected his paper blockade. This was a departure from our neutrality, and we interfered in favor of Don Miguel's policy, and not against it. He could not see the reason of this conduct; it was a violation of our neutrality, and as such he would regard it.

Mr. Huskisson, after alluding to the present and past state of Portugal, said he considered that in the case of Terceira we had departed from our neutrality, but he would suspend giving a decided opinion till he saw the documents, in which alone any correct judgment could be formed, and he felt glad that the production of them was conceded by his Majesty's government.

Lord Palmerston followed, and said that he considered Don Miguel should be made responsible for his conduct. He agreed to respect the charter under our sanction, and it was not therefore fit that the King of England should be the attesting witness of oaths never intended to be kept. The insulted honor of our Sovereign called for that reparation, which all Europe pointed out. Our subjects had been mal-treated, our dignity outraged, aye, outraged in a manner which Bonaparte, in the plenitude of his power, never ventured to practice towards the meanest of the German principalities. How was this met? Why by remonstrance. How was this to be accounted for? Was it that the spirit of the British nation had passed away; was it that Miguel was the pet of the British government, and that like a spoiled child, the acts of his petulance, instead of being corrected by reproof, we encouraged by indulgent lenity? Terceira bore him out in this view of the subject; still he should be happy when government would be at liberty to explain its policy, and free itself from the imputation of favouring despotism now so heavily cast upon it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the course pursued by government; after which the motion was agreed to.

From the *New-York Spectator*, July 27.

The British ship Jean, Capt. Hastie, from Greenock, has arrived, bringing papers to the 15th of June, containing London advices to the 13th, and Paris of the 10th. But few papers were brought; and those few were mostly monopolised before we could get hold of them. From those we have procured, however, we have made the following summary, which comprehends all the news of interest.

A letter from London, June 8th, says, "There is the Devil to pay in the Cabinet, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation; and the vile machinery which worked, and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted, and of an indignant country."

It is stated that the king has intimated his pleasure that the Duke of Cambridge should be made Commander in Chief. His Grace is about to return to England, where a house is preparing for his residence.

The elevation of the Speaker of the House of Commons has long since been determined on. Sir John Beckett is to succeed the Speaker's chair.

The rumors in relation to the removal of the Lord Chancellor continue. Lord Lyndhurst is said to give satisfaction to nobody, neither to the bar nor the suitors, nor the ministry, nor the king. Sir Charles Weatherall is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Brougham is still spoken of as Master of the Rolls, should Sir John Leach consent to retire. Mr. Sugden is also spoken of as the new Equity Judge when the bill creating that office shall have passed.

It is also again re-asserted, that the Duke of Wellington is about to enact the part of his own Ambassador abroad, and will for that purpose shortly make a tour in Europe and visit different courts.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and the Turkish merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian blockade.—The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

Late intelligence from Constantinople, speaks of the continued negotiations for a peace by ministers at that capital, and induces hopes of a prospect of success.—The Czar is attempting to negotiate another loan in London.

The first official bulletin from the Russian head quarter states, that the Danube had been crossed in three places; the second, that the investment of Silistria continued, and that there was a strong concentration of the forces.

Important accounts may be expected from Asia, as it appears by advices from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make a common cause with Turkey, and that Gen. Paskewitch having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of hostile character among the Indians. Several secret Councils have been held in the Creek Nation, with a view, it is believed, of concerting warlike operations against the frontier settlement. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens on Wednesday last visited the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him.

"The agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed by several Indians that they, the Indians, in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; that they had resolved to kill him the agent and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint river; and when troops should be sent to fight them, they would retire to the swamps and die to a man fighting for the soil of their fathers. The agent, not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm. Until an old and respectable chief, in whom he had always placed much confidence, told him that the report was true, and that he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution and that he voted for it, but that he had so great friendship for him, the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger. Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it; but some other communications which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons, perhaps, had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with them the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they concurred; that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man who crossed the line.

Cambridge, (Md.) July 11.
On Thursday, the 2d inst. a negro

man named Jim Barney, the property of Mr. John Council, whilst at work in the harvest field, became very ungovernable. Mr. Slaughter, his employer, remonstrated with him, but in return had to receive the abuse of the fellow, as he was armed with a scythe; on going to the kitchen, he was very insolent to the family. Mr. Slaughter, with the assistance of Mr. Nathan Kernes, attempted to chastise him. Whilst Mr. Kernes was engaged with the fellow, he drew a shoe-knife from his pocket and stabbed him in several places, one of which entered above his left breast and penetrated his heart. Mr. Kernes, from loss of blood, fell, and Mr. Slaughter then closed with the fellow: he made several deadly thrusts at Mr. Slaughter, cut him very severely about the hand and wrist, then succeeded in getting off, and has not yet been arrested. Mr. Kernes survived only about two hours.

Whig.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 16.

One of the objections to our present Banking system is, that it is the parent of a system of mutual guaranteeing, by which every man's success in life is made to depend quite as much on the good conduct and good fortune of his neighbors as on his own industry and economy.

Take a case in point. A gentleman of this city, to oblige a friend, endorsed notes to the amount of eight thousand dollars.—The friend failed. The endorser could not conveniently pay the amount without extra bank accommodations.

To procure this, he was obliged to prevail on another friend to endorse for him in his turn. The eight thousand dollars were paid; but, as one good turn deserves another, the gentleman could not, when called upon by the friend who had assisted him in his first difficulty, refuse to put his name on his friend's paper. The second friend failed, and the gentlemen found himself responsible for debts to the amount of 15,000 dollars.

The 15,000 dollars were paid, through the assistance of a third friend, who then wanted no bank accommodation. In time, however, he called for a reciprocation of the favor he had conferred. The gentleman could not refuse. The third friend broke. And the gentleman found that this original endorsement of notes to the amount of 8,000, had involved him in debt to the amount of 60,000.

Such is our commercial system. Change the amounts to suit different cases, and this paragraph will serve as the history of hundreds and thousands of American people.

Gaz.

Mr. Cole's Cheese.—Not many months since, the whole country was vocal with the account of the Big Cheese, manufactured for, and forwarded to, General Jackson, by Mr. Israel Cole, of this town. An ominous silence, however, for some time past prevailed on the subject. This ought not to be; the public have a right to be informed of the fate of great cheeses as well as of great men. And no cheese (so far as we know) has been so much in the mouths of mankind as this—always excepting the great Jeffersonian Cheese of Cheshire.

But to come directly to the matter: Mr. Cole's Cheese arrived safe and sound at the mansion of the new President. It was found to be of the first chop, and the mouths of the Secretaries and of the Treasury rats watered for a taste. But mark the end of that cheese! It was devoured and forgotten, and the donor was—we had like to have said forgotten along with it—but no, we will not do injustice to the head of the nation. We are informed, on good authority, that Mr. Cole received an answer, comprised in a double letter, thanking him for the cheese, appreciating his patriotic motives, and—taxing him with fifty cents postage.

Some of the opposition papers may take occasion to say, the President of the U. States should have used his franking privilege. But such persons ought to recollect, that economy is the leading feature of the present administration; and that 50 cents (the net gain to the revenue from the President's letter) is no small matter in these hard times.

Berkshire American.

New Mode of Resuscitating from Drowning.—Silliman's Journal of Science and the Arts contains two letters from Mr. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge, (Md.) giving an account of the resuscitating from drowning of a hound, by means of Oxygen Gas. The length of time the dog had been in the water, is not certainly known, but from circumstances it is pretty well ascertained to have been more than an hour. At all events the animal was cold and stiff, and appeared to be perfectly dead. Mr. Muse, who is fond of chemistry, happened to have a quantity of the gas at hand, with which he filled a large bladder, having a long tube attached to it, and by this means forced a plentiful dose of the gas into the lungs. Immediately the dog made a convulsive yelp, to the full pitch of his usual and shrill voice in the chase.

Mr. Muse repeated the process till the gas was exhausted, then wrapped the dog in blankets, placed him by the fire, and kept up a constant friction. A dose

of spirits of hartshorn was also forced into his stomach. By these means the body and limbs relaxed, and a hurried respiration commenced, accompanied with a twitching of the muscles. After the expiration of ten hours, the dog was able to raise himself upon his feet, and walk a few steps. The next day he walked from the kitchen to his kennel, a distance of fifty yards. For two or three days he suffered an entire loss of appetite, and a dose of epsom salts was given him, followed the next night with a very large dose of laudanum. On the fourth day he took a little meat; but, for two or three days subsequent, his flesh appeared to be wasting, and Mr. Muse feared he would never recover his muscular strength and health.

In eight or ten days after this, however, Mr. Muse states, the health of the subject began to improve rapidly, and that in the course of a month his appetite, repletion and vivacity indicated a thorough renovation of the animal functions. One single fact was noticed: the dog's voice, which was naturally shrill and sharp, had become full and coarse, though his cough and every symptom of disease had disappeared.

The attempt to resuscitate one of the canine species, we suppose has not often been made; but among all the cases of drowning, there is we believe no case on record of a human being restored to life after being in the water an hour. Such a case would be deemed utterly hopeless, by any means hitherto in use. It would be well then to give the Oxygen Gas a fair trial in the resuscitation of the human species from drowning. Physicians and humane societies should have a quantity on hand, ready for such an emergency.

Berk. American.

Elegant Specimen of American Manufactures.—President Jackson has ordered from Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of the city of Pittsburgh, a set of Glass for his own use. That order is nearly completed. We had last week an opportunity of witnessing this very splendid exhibition of American skill and ingenuity. It consists of large and splendid bowls with and without stands—celery glasses, pitchers, quart and pint decanters, tumblers, wine and champagne glasses, salts, &c. &c. the whole tastefully executed in the very best style of workmanship. The glass is as brilliant as chrysal; and the beautiful cuttings give a brilliancy of effect not easily described.—We think this specimen of American workmanship will vie with the best productions of the French and English artists. It is very gratifying to witness the great perfection to which our artists have arrived in the various objects to which their skill and enterprise have been directed. We understand that the order is valued at about \$1500.

Pittsburgh Mercury,

The cause of Temperance.—The United States Government advertise for proposals to furnish eighty seven thousand six hundred gallons of whiskey, for the use of the army: a quantity of the fluid nearly sufficient to float the navy.

A subscriber informed us a few days ago, that he presumed his paper performed more duty than any other one in town, having eight regular borrowers!

Cash taking Wing.—Married, at Nantucket, William B. Cash to Jane B. Wing. Cash never took wing in a more delightful manner.

A communication in the Democratic Press, says, that Rowland Stevenson has been for some time residing in Bristol, (Pa.) It is rumored he has completed the purchase of Dr. Shippen's very handsome establishment and farm in the vicinity of that borough.

In his 4th of July Oration at Boston, James T. Austin, Esq. thus speaks of the two old divisions of parties, Republican and Federal.

"When the old Republican Party, which once in the integrity of its strength shook down its adversaries' battlements, and planted its standard on the Capitol, and sent forth its triumphant detachments into every section of the country, is now called together on some general election, it comes like the gathering of the clans in the highlands, where each has its own leader, and its own piper, and its own pipers mingling their discordant notes in one wild din of dissonant confusion.

"And the great Federal Party, which claims to have erected the palace of constitutional liberty, and to have swayed the sceptre of public opinion, and to have set, like a monarch on his throne, with an empire at their feet, comes out now on some gala occasion like a decayed gentleman, whose pride has lasted longer than his fortune; and when he would assemble the retainers of his house to display its accustomed magnificence, finds his ancient tenantry are dead; that the younger have sought other service; that his equipments for the field are marvelously out of fashion; and that only a few family servants remain to preserve the ancient honors of his rank, and to prove, amid the dilapidation of his estates, their fidelity to his principles."

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1829.

Rowan Bible Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Thyatira Church on the 3d instant. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Reck, to a large and attentive audience.

At the annual meeting in 1828, the county was divided into seven districts, and an agent appointed in each, to ascertain the number of families destitute of the Holy Scriptures, and to make reports at the next meeting. The agents thus appointed made their reports accordingly; and from them it appears, that, as nearly as could be ascertained, there are at least 300 families in this county destitute of the Bible. In some families there have been no Bibles for two or three generations; others have lived for thirty or forty years without it. Under these circumstances, an order was made

to procure from the Parent Society an additional number of Bibles, with the view of supplying every destitute family in the county. It was also ordered by the Society, that Bibles should be sold at reduced prices, to such as are unable to purchase at the ordinary price.

The Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, are—Rev. Jesse Rankin, President—George Andrews, T. G. Polk, Rev. D. Sherer and Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Vice-Presidents—Rev. Jno. Reck, Jno. Andrews, Philo White, M. Brown, Jno. McCulloch, Abel Graham and Thos. McNelly, Managers.

The next annual meeting of the Society was appointed to be held at Union Church.

A dinner was given to Gov. Owen, by the citizens of Wilmington, on the 22d ult. at which Christopher Dudley, Esq. presided, assisted by Drs. Jas. F. McRee and Jno. Hill. After the cloth was removed, thirteen set toasts were drank, the second of which we copy, as furnishing another indication of the change which is taking place in the public mind in the eastern part of the State in relation to the disputed power of the General Government to make Internal Improvements, or to appropriate money for that purpose. Gov. Owen, if we mistake not, belongs, or perhaps we should say, heretofore belonged, to that party which declared the exercise of such a power unconstitutional; but as he has consented to place the improvements on the Cape Fear, the Dredging Machine and other apparatus belonging to the State, under the entire control of the General Government, we presume he has renounced his former opinions. But for the toasts!

Political prejudices.—May they now sleep forever in the tomb of the Capulets; and may no abstract speculations or theoretic constructions prevent our receiving from the General Government our fair and just proportion of the public Revenue.

It will be recollect, that the last Congress appropriated \$20,000 towards improving the navigation of the Cape Fear. This appropriation is now expending under the superintendence of a U. S. Engineer, over whose plan, the state authorities have no supervision, they having, of their own accord, surrendered it to the Federal Government.

It appears probable, from an article in the Columbus Enquirer, which we publish this week, that Georgia will not obtain possession of the lands belonging to the Creek and Cherokee Indians, without bloodshed. We hope, however, the Indians will take other counsel:—their case is a hard one; but it is better to submit to circumstances, than, by resistance, run the risk of total annihilation.

Right may be on their side; but might is on the side of those who covet their possessions, and will most assuredly prevail. The General Government has provided them an asylum west of the Mississippi, where they can either conform to the habits of civilized life, or live as their forefathers have done from time immemorial. There they will be secure from the griping avarice of the whites for a long period, at least; while in their present situation they are but tenants at will, and are liable to be removed at any

moment. It is folly for them to think of remaining where they are, as both Georgia and the General Government have determined upon their removal, and of this, if proper means, such as humanity would dictate, are made use of, they must be convinced; we sincerely hope, therefore, that no hostile attempt will be made upon them, nor any intrusion into their territory to provoke hostility on their part, until every pacific exertion, all persuasive means, shall have utterly failed. Even then, to dispossess them by force, would be incurring a responsibility which we would gladly avoid.

Cheap Travelling.—The fare between New-York and Albany has been reduced to one dollar, including meals. The distance is 160 miles. Bachelors, who have little else to do but eat and drink, had better take season tickets. They would make a saving by it, and at the same time enjoy, in perfection, the luxury of good eating.

The opponents of Mr. Adams made it a serious charge against him, that he attempted to adjust the commercial difficulties between this country and England by *treaty*, instead of referring the matter to Congress, to be settled by *legislation*; and his failure to make a satisfactory arrangement, owing to the arrogant pretensions of the English government, was laid to his fondness for "diplomacy." Under Jackson's reign we were promised better things, being the people's man, would refer all such intricate and difficult matters, not exactly to the people themselves, but, which is the same thing, to their representatives: he would wash his hands of "diplomacy," about which he knew nothing. As "diplomacy" would be out of fashion, foreign ministers, it might be expected, would be dispensed with; ev'ry thing would be done by "the people," who would be all in all. But the public expectation has been sadly disappointed; for hardly was President Jackson warm in his seat, before he caused instructions to be prepared for our new minister to England, to negotiate a treaty, by which an act of Congress, should the Senate sanction such an unconstitutional stretch of power, and the people submit to it, would be rendered null and void. In other words, not choosing to refer to the wisdom of Congress the expediency of modifying the Tariff laws, he is preparing to negotiate them away by the exercise of the treaty-making power. Mr. Adams, with all the fondness for negotiation, which has been laid to his charge, never made such a stretch in "diplomacy" as this. Which is the "diplomatic administration" now? But circumstances have changed—what was a *fault* in the last administration, will be a *virtue* in this—and we may expect soon to hear Mr. Jackson lauded for his superior tact in "diplomacy."

The administration take to themselves great credit for detecting the peculations of Tobias Watkins:—Mr. Adams turned out several clerks for dishonest conduct, and nothing was said about it. It was a mere act of *duty*, and neither he nor his friends thought of making a fuss on that account. When the finance committee in this State discovered the defalcations in our treasury, they never dreamt of claiming any particular merit for the discovery; they did not come before the public with the evidence in their hands, and say—"see what honest men we are!" But they manage such things in a different style at Washington.

Tobias Watkins was in office when Mr. Adams became President, and had the reputation of being an active and efficient officer, as he was an intelligent and talented man. He was appointed by Mr. Monroe, upon the earnest recommendation of two distinguished members of the Jackson party, Mr. Senator White, of Tennessee, and Senator Tazewell, of Virginia. If any one then, besides himself, is to be responsible for his conduct, it is these gentlemen, who gave him a letter of credit.

The following is the verdict of the Jury in the 750 dollar case, against Dr. T. Watkins. "The jurors in the case of the United States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining 750 dollars, money of the United States, in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use." Which verdict was received and recorded by the Court; but, on motion of the counsel of the U. S. a new trial was granted. They wanted him convicted of forgery, or some thing else that would hang him, or brand him, or immure him in the penitentiary.

Export of Cotton.—The editor of the *Savannah* Georgia has compiled a table of the exports of this staple from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, for the first nine months of the present season, ending 30th of June, which will no doubt be found essentially correct.

By this statement it appears that the excess of foreign shipments this over the last season, is 113,552 bales, notwithstanding a falling off at New Orleans of 27,903 bales—which excess, Great Britain has 77,093, and Havre 14,653 bales. The coastwise exports of this fall short of those of last season 33,061 bales, in consequence of a decrease at New Orleans of 45,970 bales. The increase of exports then

this season, foreign and coastwise, is 80,491 bales,—making in the crop, if we add the difference of stocks, (67,770 bales,) a total of 148,261 bales. Here is the cause of the low price of cotton, and not the *Tariff*, as political demagogues have led the Southern people to believe. And this cause, over-production, will tend to keep the price down, if there were no such thing as a *Tariff*.

An election has been held in Kennebunk District, Maine, for a Representative in Congress, in the room of Peleg Sprague, chosen a Senator of the U. S. from that State. The Jackson candidate who, at the former trial, had received several hundred votes, declined being again a candidate. The contest then being between Mr. Williams, both friends of the late Administration, and the result, with the exception of three small towns, which will produce but a trifling variation, was as follows: Evans 2,523, Williams 2,222; scattering 94.

As Anti societies are now all the rage, we propose to establish one which is much needed at the present time. It is to be called "The anti-making-editors-pay-postage-on-communications Society." We hope all our correspondents will become members of it forthwith.

The Cincinnati Advertiser expresses the opinion, from the various accounts which have been published of the favorable state of the crops, that there will be, at the lowest estimate, one million more barrels of flour made in the United States, the present year, than were ever made in one year before.

The Alexandria Gazette states that a citation has been issued by the circuit court of the District of Columbia, against the editor of the Baltimore Republican, for contempt of court in publishing the testimony in the case of Watkins, in opposition to an order of the court.

Gipsies.—Efforts are now made with success in England for the improvement of the condition of the Gipsies. Their number is estimated to be at least 18,000; they are ignorant and immoral—without the shadow of religion of any kind, having been altogether overlooked. For centuries they have lived and died literally as the beast of the forest, none caring for their souls.

N. Y. Observer.

An English traveller in the United States, whose notes are published in the Montreal Gazette, says:

"Whatever may be said of the American population, I cannot call it a drunken one; they eat astonishingly, and are drinking all day, but not to drunkenness; and I have seen more truly drunkenness in one day passing twice along Holborn, than I saw among Americans in several months."

Some time ago, we remarked that in the space of two years, we saw more cases of absolute inebriety in London, than we had witnessed altogether in the U. S. States. Yet, to judge from some of the Temperance Societies, there is hardly a sober man in our Republic.

Nat. Gaz.

Dr. Watkins.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill against Dr. Watkins, on an indictment charging the fraudulent obtaining of two thousand dollars from Richard Harris, Navy Agent, Boston, being money belonging to the United States, and appropriating the same to his own private use. The Jury ignored an indictment for felony, which was also sent in to them, founded on a five hundred dollar transaction with Mr. Harris. No further proceeding took place in relation to this bill, nor in reference to the new trials.

Nat. Gaz.

A friend has loaned us a "Supplement to the U. S. Register for July 1829, with the new appointments, civil and military, by the present Chief Executive, compiled from official and other sources, by Jonathan Elliot." From this document it appears that there have been from the 3d of March to the 15th of July 1829, thirty-eight removals, four resignations, three transfers, and four deaths, in the several public offices at Washington. The appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, amount (exclusively of naval promotions,) to seventy-five, and the appointments since the adjournment of the Senate amount to one hundred and thirty-eight—making a total of two hundred and thirteen. The changes and appointments in the Post Office Department are not included in the above statement.

N. Y. Gazette.

"*By Authority.*"—Duff Green has written to relation of John Pope, in this State, who was an applicant for office at Washington last spring, that such are the "*arrangements*" of the Executive, that neither the person written to, nor any of his connexions, can be "rewarded" for two years to come; and then, it is added, significantly, it will depend upon the *behavior* of the family, whether they will be provided for or not.

Bardstown Ky. Herald.

The celebrated John Wilkes used to tell a story of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, which, if it were not the offspring of the chamberlain's malicious invention, would go to prove that our contemporary's heroic resolution is not altogether without a precedent. When Sawbridge, who was a worthy magistrate, but no sportsman, was lord Mayor, he went to the Epping-hunt in the costume of a field officer, and when he was told that "the hare was coming," his lordship instantly clapped his hand upon his sword, and exclaimed, "Is he, sir? let him come!"

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot of July 25, evening, that Mr. Van Buren left Baltimore that morning in the Union line, in company of two of the ladies of Gen. Jackson's family, on a visit to Delaware. The Patriot adds:

"The General still halts at the manor, and the Secretary of the Navy continues to regale himself in New York. When was there such a 'travelling cabinet' as this ever heard of before in any country? Duff, Ritchie, and Co., what do you think of it? You 'were trumpet-tongued' in proclaiming every movement of the last Administration. Speak out now, if you dare!"

The Baltimore Gazette says Mr. Van Buren was also accompanied by Mr. A. J. Donaldson, the President's Private Secretary.

We are requested to state that John March, Esq. of the Jersey settlement, will be voted for at the approaching election, on Thursday next to represent the County of Rowan, in the House of Commons of our General Assembly.

"THE TRAVELLING CABINET."

The President has returned from his visit to Mr. Carroll. Mr. Van Buren is in Delaware. Mr. Branch is in Philadelphia. Gen. Duff Green is in Boston. Hon. Isaac Hill (we like to give him his title,) is in New Hampshire, where he has been three months, taking an active part in State Politics. Maj. Lee has not yet sailed for Algiers, nor do we see any mention made of when he is likely to do so. Query when does or did, the salary commence?

Having thus notified our readers what the magnates, the great of the land, are about, we will make an end.—*Whig.*

"ECONOMY!!!"

Under President Adams' administration, (says the Providence American,) foreign ministers used to go out in packets and *pay their own passage out of their outfit.* Now they must have their frigates and 74's, and even the Algerine Consul must have a sloop of war. The cost of sending out Messrs. Moore, Rives and McLane, in a sloop of war and a 74, will amount to \$60,000 extra, besides \$18,000 a piece for the first year—only one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for this "Reform."

From the Raleigh Register, Aug. 3.

The Election of Members of Congress and our State Legislature, takes place throughout the State on Thursday week. In a few counties, it occurs sooner, by a fortnight, to prevent it interfering with the County Courts. We are informed by a gentleman from Currituck, that in that county, William B. Shephard obtained a majority over Lemuel Sawyer for Congress, of 277 votes. It is thought that this great increase in favor of Mr. Shephard will ensure his election.

Edgecombe.—Gen. L. D. Wilson, S. Gray Little, Moses Baker, C.

State of the poll. For Senate, Wilson 450, Boykin 143. For Commons, Little 630, Baker 613, Wilkinson 516.

Dr. T. Hall received all the votes in this county for Congress.

Currituck.—Caleb Etheridge, S. Benjamin T. Simmons, W. D. Barnard, C.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

A gentleman lately exhibited, in this village, a piece of money, of Roman coin, bearing date 637. This dollar and the interest on it at compound interest, from its date, would amount to the following sum in dollars—

Which every reader may enumerate to suit himself. Now, counting one mustard seed to each dollar, and twenty seeds to an inch, laid in a close line, they would reach round the globe the following number of times :

8722954231404925265223252.

The family suit.—The son-in-law of a chancery barrister having succeeded to the lucrative practice of the latter, came one morning in breathless ecstasy to inform him that he had succeeded in bringing nearly to its termination, a cause which had been pending in the court of scruples for many years. Instead of obtaining the expected congratulations of the retired veteran of the law, his intelligence was received with indignation.

"It was by this suit," exclaimed he, "that my father was enabled to provide for me and to portion your wife, and with the exercise of common prudence, it would have furnished you with the means of providing handsomely for your children and grand-children."

Fayetteville Market, July 30.

Cotton, 63 a 7½, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 6½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 50 a 53; flaxseed, 85 lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 20; lime, 20 a 20; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 a 9 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common, 88, prime 108; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 40 a 45; whiskey 27 a 30; wheat, 90 a 100.

United States Bank Notes 14 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, July 31.

Cotton, 7 a 9½; flour, 63 a 7; corn, 52 a 55; oats, 45 a 50; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum, 34 a 35; northern gin, 50 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 34 a 43; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12½; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 37 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 9½; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11½; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf, 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 33.

Richmond, July 30.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 60 a 65, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bark Notes, 3 per cent. dis., S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2..... Georgia do. 2 a 3.

Raleigh, July 30.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 60 a 65, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bark Notes, 3 per cent. dis., S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2..... Georgia do. 2 a 3.

Wilmington, July 30.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 60 a 65, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bark Notes, 3 per cent. dis., S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2..... Georgia do. 2 a 3.

Edenton, July 30.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 60 a 65, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bark Notes, 3 per cent. dis., S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2..... Georgia do. 2 a 3.

Charlotte, July 30.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 60 a 65, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bark Notes, 3 per cent. dis., S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2..... Georgia do. 2 a 3.

Asheville, July 30.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 60 a 65, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a

POETRY.

HOPE AND MEMORY.

O'er the lone hours the light of Mem'ry throws
Its fadeless halo, that unceasing glows,
Like a fix'd Star shining o'er good or ill
Forever bright—undimmed—unquenchable—
E'en mid sepulch'ral glooms, in after years,
Tho' nurtur'd in sorrow—bitterness and tears.

But Hope's impulsion'd dream, smiling in deep
repose,
Soft as the sweet South-West, that fans the
dewy Rose,
Is like a gentle lute breathing around the heart,
Its earliest strains unturn'd to guile or art;
A cherish'd promise nought can darken o'er,
The Soul's true melody,—its witchery—its
power,
The light of feeling—and of life's best, dearest
hour.

INNOCENCE.

How sweet is the fresh blooming flower,
When wet with the dew of the morn;
How sweet is the soft stealing shower,
When it drops from the leaves of the thorn.

How sweet is the calm of the night,
When folly and pleasure repose;
How sweet, and how full of delight
Is the first opening bud of the rose.

But sweeter than all is the mind,
Preserved by the virtue of youth;
It possesses a heart that is kind,
A soul that knows nothing but truth.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

BLOWING UP OF A TURKISH SHIP OF THE LINE.

We have rarely seen a more graphic sketch, than the following account of the blowing up of a large Turkish ship of the line off Scio, a Greek fire-ship under the command of the brave Canaris.

The Turkish fleet was lying quietly and unsuspectingly at anchor off Scio, on a fine night, in the month of June; the hour was waxing very late; the coffee-shops on board had ceased to give out the chibouques and cups; the Turks were reposing, huddled together like sheep, on the decks; the Captain Pacha had retired to his splendid cabin, his officers had followed his example; no regular watch being ever kept on board a Turkish man of war.—I, and a few Greek lads, still lingered on the upper deck, and, for want of better amusement, were watching the progress of a dark sail, which we saw emerge from the Spalmadore Islands, and bear down the channel in our direction. She came stilly on, approaching us nearer and nearer, and we kept gazing at her, without apprehending any thing until we saw another sail, and perceived that the vessel we had first made out was hauling up in such a manner as would soon bring her right alongside of our lofty three-decker. I then ventured to go below and speak to one of the Turkish officers. This gentleman cursed me for disturbing him, and called me a fool, and after speaking disrespectfully of the mother that bore me, grumbled out that they must be merchant vessels from Smyrna, turned himself on his other side, and fell again to sleep. Still the suspicious ship came on nearer and nearer; I spoke to some of the men, who replied much in the same manner as the officer had done, wondering what I had got into my head, to be running about breaking people's rest at such a time of the night. What more could I do?

When I again ascended the quarter deck, the vessel was close astern—within hail. She was a large brig, as black as Satan, but not a soul could I see on board except the man at the helm. Of my own accord, I cried out to them to hold off, or he would be split to pieces against us. No answer was returned, but, favored by a gentle breeze, on came the brig silent and sombre as the grave. Whilst fixing my eyes intently on these incomprehensible proceedings, I saw the helmsman leave his post, having secured his tiller hard a-port—the next instant I heard a noise like that made by the manning of oars—then I saw a boat drop astern from under the lee of the brig—and ere I could again draw breath, the brig struck violently against our side, to which (by means I could not then conceive) she became at once attached like a crab, or the many armed polypus. Before one third of the slumbering Turks were aroused, before a dozen of them had seized their spikes and spars to detach their dangerous neighbor—she exploded!—A discharge—a fire—a shock like the mighty eruption of some vast volcano, rose from the dark, narrow bosom and quickly she was scattered in minute fragments, high in the astonished, but placid heavens, wide over the sea, and among our decks and rigging—destroyed herself in the act of destroying, though we could see the hands that had directed and impelled the movements of the dreadful engine pulling fast away in the boat. They might have taken it more coolly, for the Turks had other matters to think

of, than pursuing them—our ship was on a blaze—the flames were running like lightning along our rigging, and had seized on so many parts at once, that the confused crew knew not where to direct their attention.

The Captain Pacha rushed upon the deck like a man who had heard the sound of the last trumpet; he did not, however, lose much time in beating his forehead and tearing his beard; he proceeded with great firmness of mind to give judicious orders, but the fire was too widely spread, and the consternation of the crew too excessive to admit of any good being done. While he gave commands to intercept the flames that were already playing down the main-top-mast, he heard the cry from below, that the lower deck was on fire, and numbers of his men rushed by him and leaped into the sea. It was in vain he ran from place to place, attempting by prayers and threats to establish something like unity and purpose of action—the fellows had lost their reason in their extreme fear.—It was all in vain that he drew forth his splendid purse, and scattered its rich contents before them—what was money to a man who felt that, if he lingered for a minute, he should be sent into the air on the wings of gunpowder! Some of our boats had caught fire; others were lowered, and you will not wonder that these were all swamped or upset by the numbers that rushed into them. Meanwhile the fire spread,—and each instant it might reach the powder magazines—the guns too, that were all double-shot or crammed with grape, began to be heated; and as the flames flashed over them, already went off at intervals with tremendous roar. The wild shrieks, curses, and frenzied action of some of the crew, the speechless despair, and stupid passiveness of others; and the shrill, reckless maniac laugh (for many of them were downright mad) were horrible to witness. People may talk about Mahometan resignation, and the surprising influence of their doctrine of fatalism, but for my part, I saw little result from their boasted equanimity or firmness of belief: they seemed to be affected just as other other people would have been in a similar trying situation, and indeed, (with the exception of a few of superior rank among the Turks) the despised Greeks shewed infinitely more firmness and presence of mind than their masters. The far greater part of the latter leaped into the sea without reflecting whether they could swim two miles—or, indeed, whether they could swim at all, (among nearly eight hundred Turks) and without calculating the certain havoc to be committed on them in the water by the terrible discharge of the guns. I shall not attempt to vaunt my own courage; I was a worn-out spirit-broken man. I was going to throw myself overboard, when a Greek, a townsman of mine, as brave and clever a lad as ever lived, caught hold of my arm, and drew me aside. "What! are you mad, like the stupid Turks?" said he in an under tone of voice; "if you leap in the water now, you will be either drowned in the dying grasp of some heavy Osmanli, or have your brains knocked out by the cannon shot—the ship may not blow up yet awhile; and do you not see, that now as the cables are cut, and the wind is towards shore, we are every moment drifting nearer to the Island? Come along Yorghi!"

I followed my adviser to the bow of the ship—here I saw a number of Greeks, hanging on the bowsprit and on the rigging outside of the bows. We took our station with them awaiting in almost breathless silence the moment when the powder magazine should explode. I should tell you, though, that before I left the deck, I saw the Captain Pacha make an attempt to leave the ship, in a boat that had sustained a little injury. His attendants succeeded in embarking his treasures and valuables, and he was descending the ship's side, when a number of frantic Turks leaped into the boat, and down she went, mahmoudiers,* golden coffee cups, amber pipes, shawls, Turks and all! It has been generally said that the Captain Pacha was killed in the boats by the fall of part of the ship's masts; but this, I can assure you, is not correct—he was blown up with the ship. As I was getting over the bows, I saw him through the smoke and flames, standing with his back against the bulwarks, his hands crossed on his breast, and his head raised towards the heavens, which looked pitilessly on the fire; and one of my companions afterwards assured me he saw him in the same position the moment before the final explosion.

Of the explosion itself I can say little, but that it was indeed tremendous—I remember nothing but a dread-

ful roar, an astounding shock, a burst of flames that seemed to threaten the conflagration of the globe, and a rain of fiery matter that fell thick, and hissed in the troubled sea like ten thousand serpents. The shock threw us nearly all from the bows; some, though not many, were killed by the falling timbers, the rest swam off for shore, from which we were still distant more than a mile. My limbs had no longer the strength and activity that in former times enabled me to swim from Stan-chio to Calymna; but, with the assistance of a floating fragment, I did very well, and was among the foremost of the Greeks who reached the light-house, that stands on Scio's ancient and ruined mole. On looking back at the wreck, the fore part of the ship appeared still afloat, and the fore-mast erect, but they soon parted, and the next day nothing was seen of the immense ship but minute and innumerable fragments, scattered on the water and on the shore of the Island. Of about nine hundred persons in all, who were on board, only 83 escaped, and among these, as far as I could ascertain, there was not a Turk! Many unfortunate Greek prisoners or slaves perished with the ship, and among them, three Scio children.

*Mahmoudier, a coin, value 55 piastres.

The Dog of the Forest.—In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1776, when the corn, the vine, and the olive, were destroyed by severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with ferocity even upon man. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the Forest of Orte, near Angouleme. Two children, the one six and other eight years of age, were reposing on the bed, in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire. Meeting with no resistance, the wolf leaped upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey: seized with a sudden fright, the two little boys crept quickly under the covering, and held it closely without drawing a breath—so near was the flesh that enticed him, that not being able to obtain it instantly, the murderous animal became more furious, and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was this obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large faithful dog, who had followed their mother, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolf at more than a hundred yards from the house, whither their mother was returning slowly, loaded with faggots; he ran with the quickness of the stag—he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal, who had endeavoured to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the wrench by the throat, and dragging him to the door, strangled him immediately. The alarm of the mother on her return, was indescribable.—She beheld the wolf stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, her children gone. Observing the distress of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then returning to the bed, he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavored to intimate to her that she would find there, that which she held most dear. The mother approached and extending her trembling hand discovered her children were safe.—The faithful animal, pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, his eager caresses gave ample testimony that his joy was equal to that of his mistress.

MRS. ANNE ROYAL.

The Editor of the Literary Subaltern furnishes the following amusing sketch of the character of this impudent virago.

Mrs. Anne Royal, is an odd kind of a genius, and possesses as much impudence as talent, and is by no means deficient in either. She writes with great rapidity; is often correct, and had been properly educated, would have been an honor to the Literature of the country. She is bold, masculine and unsparring, and availng herself of the protection her sex affords her, she assails all who come within the range of her knowledge, if they offend her, with impunity. She is as vindictive as the viper, and the saliva of her pen is as poisonous as the saliva of the fabled tree of Java.—She is a native of Virginia; for many years has resided in the west, where she lost her poor, dear husband, who gladly yielded up the ghost, to get rid of the eternal clatter of his *cara sposa*. After his demise, the fair Anne set herself up as an author, and commenced her peregrinations eastward,

and with one bound, passed from the Alleghenies to the city of Boston. At the time, she had with her the manuscript of the "Tennessean," as well as that of her "Sketches of Character," for both of which she solicited signatures. In Boston, she became acquainted with *Nathaniel Green, Esq.*, then editor of the *Daily American Statesman*, who being a man of gallantry and a patron of letters, treated her with the utmost kindness, and endeavored to assist her in the furtherance of the objects of her pursuit. From Boston she came to Providence, and we believe that we were the first Rhode-Islander that had the honor of clasping her "Literary paw." She had known us in the west, and though we met her in the public market place, her joy was so great, that she could not refrain from giving us a fond embrace, to the infinite satisfaction and merriment of a countless number of butchers, little boys, old negroes, and ladies of questionable reputation. Not being disposed to make a public display of "our loves" in the market place, we contrived ways and means to get her into an adjacent office, where we listened to the outpourings of her soul; and to a full, and a practical narration of all "her hair breadth scapes by flood and field."

Finding she was anxious to be made acquainted with the most distinguished and eminent of the town, we made her known to the Honorable *Wheeler Martin*, who courteously entertained her for several days, and according to the report of Mrs. Royall, the honorable gentleman showed her a spring of water, from which the founder of the State, used to slake his thirst; that the honorable gentleman and herself sat beside it nearly the whole of one day, and whilst they enjoyed the shade of an immense elm that threw over its foliage, they talked of nothing but Roger Williams. She also became acquainted with Governor Fenner, and Nicholas Brown, Esq. but the latter gentleman did not treat her with much kindness or gallantry, and called her a beggar. The insult set her soul on fire, and she swore for him eternal hatred, and vowed that she would put him in her Black Book. Through the interference of a friend, however, the war was quelled, and Mrs. Royal left us, well satisfied with what she had seen and done.—About two years ago, Mrs. Royal made us a second visit, and as usual honored us with an early call, and a fond embrace. Her first volume of the Black Book was then out, and the object of her visit was to deliver it to the subscribers. Among others who, more out of fear, than out of any good opinion of the author, had subscribed for it, there was a lady of great respectability and sterling talents. Mrs. Royal did not know in what section of the town the lady resided, and taxed our gallantry to be her conductor.—Though not well pleased with the job, we consented, and on arriving at the house of the lady, were shown into the drawing room by the servant.—After the lapse of a few moments, the lady appeared, and after the common place courtesies of the day had been mutually exchanged, Mrs. Royall made known her business. The lady expressed great satisfaction that she had been fortunate enough to obtain the "Black Book," and extended to the author a variety of good natured, yet ill merited encomiums. The flattery was swallowed with avidity by Mrs. Royall; the lady politely invited her to call again, and assured her that she should always be happy to see her, though it is most probable she would at any time have preferred a visit from Beelzebub. After many fine things had passed, and the out pouring of good feeling prevailed, Mrs. Royal and ourselves, were ready for our departure. As we were about to leave the door, Mrs. Royall suddenly turned around, and addressing herself to the lady, said, "Madam, you have stolen my work bag. I had in it fifty dollars, besides six copies of the Black Book;—you are an accursed Missionary, and want to rob me." The lady was not more completely thunderstruck than we were; and we would have gladly crept into a key hole. The affrighted lady protested that she was innocent of the charge; declared she had seen nothing of the "work bag," and said to Mrs. Royall she was at liberty to search the premises for her property. Having somewhat recovered from the shock that Mrs. Royall's impudence and insolence had created, we happened to cast our eye on her person; when, to our satisfaction, we discovered the work bag suspended from her arm! The old Jezebel was now satisfied that she had not been robbed, and we suggested to her, that it would be nothing more than the simple performance of an act of duty and justice, if she made the lady the most humiliating apology.

"Apologise, apologise," Anne Royall apologetic to a Yankee! No, not; and as for the "work bag," the imp would have stolen it, if she had dared do so, and I make no apology."—We answered Mrs. Royall, that the course she had adopted, would never carry her through New-England, and she had better abandon it; but from her subsequent fortunes, it is evident, that our advice was cast before swine.

Mrs. Anne Royall is now about seventy years of age, of small stature, and no man of common discernment would look on her five minutes, without being satisfied that she is a real "Tartar." Termagant is marked on her brow, and all the heated, inflexible and hellish passions are depicted on her countenance. She is not more than four feet ten inches high, and walks with a degree of activity and celerity, which is almost incredible.

In the formation of her mind, nature was bountiful; and had it been cultivated, in a manner commensurate with its original riches, she would have figured to advantage in the world, and done honor to her country and her sex. But reared in a section of the country where the means of instruction were comparatively few, her mind escaped culture, and was suffered to grow up like a rank weed of creation. Sensible, that she possesses talents of the higher grade, and believing that the world has not done her justice, and that her intellectual worth has neither been admitted nor allowed, she has become sour, jealous and envious, and writes for her revenge rather than for fame or money. Although it may be true, that she is an absolute nuisance to society, there are traits in her character which are entitled to admiration: and when we consider her dotage, her disappointments, and ten thousand vexations, we are half inclined to pity her, and to wish her a comfortable situation in some well regulated Mad House.

Scrapes of Consolation.—When things go wrong in spite of all your endeavours, "Give it up," and console yourself with the reflection that "What is, is right."

When your friends forsake you, and enlist on the side of your enemies, rejoice that you have so soon discovered their true characters, and that you are no longer liable to their hypocrisy.

When you meet with any sudden or unlooked for disaster, comfort yourself with the assurances, that it was what no human discernment could have foreseen, or human effort thwarted.

When you are ill, reflect that sickness is what all men are liable to, and that millions are in the same condition.

When you have lost all your substance by knavery or calamity, consider that you have no longer the care on your mind of preserving your property, and that "there is but a penny difference between him that works and him that plays, and that plays gets it."

When you become reduced to the lowest extremities of poverty, remember that you can get no lower.

When you have been subjected to every possible vicissitude in life, sing "the world is all a fleeting show."

A Character.—I do not know any object more interesting than an amiable young lady receiving her company, ministering to their amusements, mixing in every little tide of talk, and directing the whole pleasant but intricate machinery of a party. It requires something that may be called talent to entertain company with grace and ease—to draw out the retiring character of the reserved—bring congenial spirits into acquaintance—afford wit its proper nutriment—and fancy its glittering flashes. A large party contains dispositions, tempers, likings, antipathies, &c. These are the materials out of which is to be constructed happiness, delight and enjoyment. It is the peculiar province of woman in polite society, to cement the different elements of happiness together with her plastic hand. In such a situation her charms are most seen as well as felt. Those females who do it well, have the reward in the very act.

Spanish Ladies.—The dress of the Spanish lady, is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and variegated. A mantilla, or veil thrown over the head, and leaving the face uncovered, falls gracefully over the head and shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft blood-tinted olive of their glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and feel that though the soft blue eye, and delicate loveliness of his own country women awaken more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute, in vain, the commanding superiority of these dark-eyed and fine formed damsels.